

ILLINOIS

SUMMARY OF FY 1997 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) and Region 5 have identified five environmental priorities to govern activities in FFY 1997. The agreement outlines specific activities to support these priorities:

- ◆ **Reduce toxic emissions, especially mercury.** Mercury is transported across state lines and poses a significant threat to the Great Lakes and other water bodies. Each state and EPA have developed some level of action plan to reduce mercury. Additional effort will be made to find and develop common strategies for focused, joint action.
- ◆ **Build community-based environmental programs.** Building partnerships with citizens, local governments, and private sector interests is a powerful approach for addressing many high-priority environmental problems in Illinois.
- ◆ **Accelerate 'Brownfield' cleanup programs.** Environmental regulators have a key role to play in facilitating site cleanups that are critical to community and economic development as well as public health. Illinois plans to shape its programs to be a catalyst for such progress. States and EPA should share successes and build on these efforts.
- ◆ **Manage for environmental results.** Illinois plans to work together with EPA and other states to develop and use clear indicators of actual environmental and public health progress. These indicators will guide efforts and serve to effectively communicate results with the public. Regional discussions can assist the state indicators development process. Stakeholders will participate in the development of indicators.
- ◆ **Change as needed to serve our customers and meet our environmental goals in the smartest possible way.** Illinois is seeking new and innovative approaches in setting standards, developing compliance strategies and in serving our customer needs. It will look for ways to continuously improve and to affect positive, lasting change in public and private sector's attitude and approach to environmental issues.

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR ACHIEVING KEY GOALS

The tables below summarize IEPA's goals for its multimedia programs. The text following the table summarizes IEPA's objectives for its media programs.

Multimedia Programs	
Key Goal/ Program	Objectives
Toxic Chemical Management Program: The total amount of reported toxic chemicals released in the year 2000 will be reduced by 30 percent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake on-site toxics release information (TRI) data quality evaluations during FFY 97. • Toxics database integration. • PCB compliance assurance. • Safe removal of lead-based paint. • Access to federal CBI data. • Education regarding emerging toxics concerns.
Environmental Emergency Management Program: The total number of reported emergency release incidents will decline over the next five years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a new IEPA policy on emergency management in FFY 97. • Continue to operate a response system with five principal components (duty officers, core response team, regional field personnel, legal support, federal assistance). • Focus on preventative aspects of emergency management. • Use stronger enforcement and compliance tools to obtain prompt and thorough cleanups. Encourage adoption of approaches to reduce spills.
Pollution Prevention Program: Pollution prevented increased each of the next five years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory integration. • Voluntary incentives. • Technical assistance. • Partnerships. • "Beyond-compliance" activities.
Environmental Education Program: Environmental awareness, knowledge and skills are increased for more youth and citizens over the next five years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Education Strategy. • Development of a suitable environmental indicator(s) and core performance measure(s) for this program.

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Clean Air Program Objectives:

- A declining trend in exceedence days through 2005.
- Greater than 95 percent 'good' or 'moderate' air quality conditions in 2005 in the major metropolitan areas (Chicago & St. Louis).
- Total VOM emissions show a decreasing trend consistent with the ozone attainment strategy in ozone nonattainment areas.
- Achieve attainment with ozone air quality standard by 2007 in the Chicago area.
- Decreasing trend in total emissions of hazardous air pollutants through 2005.
- Aggregate SO₂ emissions will be less than the Clean Air Act requirement.

Waste Management Program Objectives:

- More sites monitoring shallow groundwater units will show improvement than will show degradation by 2005.
- Decreasing trend in significant releases to shallow groundwater at regulated non-LUST facilities over the next five years.
- Decreasing trend in disposal of solid waste generated in-state over the next five years.
- Amount of disposed solid waste generated out of state will peak and then decline over the next five years.
- Hazardous waste will continue to decrease over the next five years.
- Reported open dumping incidents and volumes of wastes will increase over the next five years, then level off for several years before eventually starting to decrease.

Site Remediation Program Objective:

- Increase protection and reduce exposure to people from land contamination (for both Superfund sites and leaking underground storage tanks).

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Clean/Safe Water Program Objectives:

- Waterways with “Good” water quality conditions will increase by 10 percent by the year 2000.
- The percentage of lakes in “Good” or “Fair” condition will remain constant from 1995 to the year 2000.
- The percentage of open shoreline miles in “Good” condition remains constant from 1995 to the year 2000.
- The percentage of non-compliant pollutant load discharged in the year 2000 will be less than 0.5 percent of the total permitted pollutant load discharged.
- The percentage of the population served by community water supplies who receive drinking water with no short term (acute) or long term (chronic) adverse health effects increases to over 95 percent by the year 2000 (an increase of 5 percent).
- The percentage of groundwater recharge areas (acres) with protection programs established or under development will increase 15 percent between 1995 and the year 2000.
- For groundwater used by CWS wells withdrawing water from unconfined aquifers, a declining trend or no increases in groundwater exceedences will occur through year 2005.